

## **IMPROVED LITTER AND REFUSE RETRIEVAL DEVICE**

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a litter and refuse retrieval device. In particular, the present invention relates to a hand activated spring biased "pooper scooper" of the type disclosed in U.S. patent no. 5,601,321 which is incorporated herein by reference.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Pet refuse left on a sidewalk or on a street causes sanitary problems, particularly in large urban areas. Many cities have enacted local ordinances requiring that the pet owner clean up after their pets. Such a task is not only unpleasant to perform but may be difficult to perform at the same time as holding a dog by a leash. Further, since it would be extremely inconvenient to have a device failure in mid-clean up, the device must be strongly constructed, yet must be inexpensive to manufacture and package for the consumer. Therefore, there is a need to provide a device, requiring only single-handed operation, for cleaning up after a pet in a sanitary fashion that is also easily assembled and packaged.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,248,468 to Hastings discloses one such device. The Hastings patent discloses a litter retrieval apparatus formed of an elongated unitary plastic frame having a handle section at one end, scoop-supporting arms at the other end, and an elongated central section having a passageway for receiving a control rod. The control rod extends through the passageway from the handle to the scoops. Linkages connect the lower end of the control rod to the scoops and spring biasing means are provided for biasing the scoops in a closed position. While most of the device can be cheaply made of molded plastic, the patent discloses that the

control rod is made of metal, therefore increasing the cost of such a device. Since the control rod is narrow and extends down the length of the handle, it appears that it must be made of metal or another very strong material.

It is an object of the invention to provide an apparatus for retrieving litter that requires only one-handed operation that is strong and reliable yet is also inexpensive to manufacture and package.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A litter and refuse retrieval device is provided for sanitarily and single-handedly cleaning up after a pet. The device includes an outer frame having an upper and a lower portion and an inner frame having an upper and a lower portion. The upper and lower portions of the respective frames can be connected together to form the assembled retrieval device by interlocking prongs with prong receiving openings. The device further includes an outer frame having a handle at one end and outer nipples at the other end for pivotally mounting two scoops. Each scoop includes extended disk portions with holes therethrough that overlap with the disk portions of the other scoop placing the holes in alignment for insertion of the outer nipples of the outer frame. An inner control frame is carried by the outer frame and includes linkage arms having outwardly extending cylindrical portions having nipples extending therefrom for pivotally mounting the two scoops adjacent to the outer nipples. In operation, the inner control frame is squeezed by the user toward a stop portion of the outer frame, causing the scoops to pivot in opposite directions. Also provided is a spring biasing mechanism for closing the scoops after the user has released the inner control frame.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the litter retrieval device of the present invention in a closed position;

Fig. 2 is an exploded perspective view showing how the upper and lower portions of their respective inner and outer frame members are assembled:

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken along lines 3-3 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken along the line 4-4 of Fig. 1, illustrating the connection between a scoop portion and frames of the present invention.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Referring to Fig. 1, an elongated outer frame 110 is provided having a handle end 112 and a scoop end 114. Two scoops 124 and 126 are pivotally connected to the scoop end 114 of the outer frame 110 by means of outer nipples 774. The outer frame 110 includes an outer brace 118 extending from a first vertical side 144 to a second vertical side 146 for strengthening its scoop end 114 and for securing the lower end of two biasing springs 120 and 122 thereto.

A rectangular portion 133 is also preferably provided between the first inner vertical side 148 and the second inner vertical side 150 at the central portion of the inner control frame 132 for providing additional strength to the inner control frame 132.

The inner control frame 132 can be moved upwardly against the force of biasing springs 120 and 122, until the handle end 136 of the inner control frame 132 meets a stop portion 116 of outer frame 112.

The inner control frame 132 maintains its alignment within the outer frame 110 by means of first and second alignment members 240 and 242 extending between both sides of the outer frame 110. As shown, the first alignment member 240 is attached to the front of two top vertical members 252 and 254 of the outer frame 110, while the second alignment members are similarly attached to the rear.

The linkage arms 142 and 143 connect the inner control frame 132 and the scoops 124 and 126. The linkage arms 142 and 143 outwardly and downwardly extend in an acute angle for a distance from the inner control frame 132, in opposite directions and are preferably integral with the inner control frame 132. The two linkage arms 142 and 143 then extend vertically for a short distance so that each linkage arm 142 and 143 can be pivotally connected to a scoop, linkage arm 142 being connected to the right end of scoop 126 and linkage arm 143 being connected to the right end of the scoop 124. Linkage arms 140 and 141 (shown in Fig. 1) are similarly connected to the left end of scoops 124 and 126 respectively.

The scoops 124 and 126 are formed to mate with each other so that they form a container having a closed bottom 354 and an open top 356. The scoops 124 and 126 are connected at central pivot points 258 that also connect both scoops 124 and 126 to the outer frame 110. When a user pulls inner control frame 132 upwardly toward the stop portion 116, the linkage arms 142 and 143 cause the scoops 124 and 126 to pivot in opposite directions, opening the bottom portion 354. The structure and operation is fully described in U.S. patent No, 5,601,321.

According to the invention, the outer frame 110 and the inner frame 132 are each divided into upper and lower portions which can be connected together to form the assembled retrieval device. This enables the device to be packaged in a smaller package and thus occupy less shelf space when it is sold.

Specifically, referring to Figure 2, the vertical sides 144 and 146 of outer frame 110 include upper and lower portions 144a, 144b and 146a, 146b. The lower portions 144b and 146b include integrally molded resilient prongs 147 which can be snap fit into the open bottom portions of the legs 144a and 146a (Fig. 4) to assemble a complete outer frame.

Likewise, the rectangular portion 133 of the inner control frame 132 includes an upper section 133a and a lower section 133b. In this case, it is the upper section 133a which includes prongs 149, integrally molded therewith, which are adapted to be latched into place within an opening in the lower portion 133b (Fig. 3). This arrangement enables the refuse retrieval device to be sold in two separate parts. The parts can be packaged side by side so that the overall length of the required package is about half of what would be required if it was necessary to package the fully assembled device.